



TO ENTERTAIN SENIORS—These Apache Belles and Apache Band members are five of several performers in the March 23 "College Capers." They are Apache Belles Sharon Wynne of Waco, Janet Wood of Tyler, Band members Gloria Overstreet of Waco, Ron Johnson of Tyler, and Larry Christopher of Rusk. The fun and variety show will include the Apache Belles, Apache

Band, Apache Warriors, the Singing Apaches, and special numbers. The Belles will appear six times in groups. Special numbers will include Belles Misses Linda Gathright and Mary Lee Breakfield of Tyler in a Charleston number, Miss Eugenia Pope, officially "Miss Tyler", in a solo, several rock 'n roll numbers, and James Sims of Galveston in a juggling exhibition.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE FOR VISITING STUDENTS

54 Consultants To Speak With Seniors

Fifty-four men and women will take the morning of March 23 from their business and professions to consult with high school seniors Career Day.

Visiting consultants and their career areas will be:

Agriculture: Oran Lewellen, horticulture, floriculture, landscape gardening, and forestry;

medicine; Bob Murdoch, dairying, poultry husbandry; and B. M. Browning, wildlife conservation, soil conservation, agricultural education, and County Agent work. Art: Mrs. Drucilla Bain.

Business Administration: R. Jud Adams, accounting; A. W. Riter, Jr., banking and finance; David Dr. J. T. Pinkerton, veterinary

K. McKie, advertising and merchandising, personnel and industrial management.

Business Training, Secretarial: Miss Kay Haynes; Denistry: Dr. Caldwell Hagan, Dr. Richard Bryarly, and Dr. Wylie Clyde; Engineering: James Seamon and E. L. Misegades; Geology: Dr. Jerry Loetterle and Jim Dowdy; Home Economics: Miss Vera E. Adams, Mrs. Hazel Qualls, and Mrs. Laurea Hickman.

Journalism: Bob Cutting, Wallace Barbee, Jack Moore, Hunter Schmidt, and Larry Smith; Law: Judge Connally McKay and Fred Hull; Law Enforcement: Capt. Glenn Warner; Liberal Arts, Science, and General College Orientation: Edwin Fowler; Library Science: Mrs. J'Nelle Baker.

Medicine: Dr. Jim Vaughn and Dr. Norman Halbrooks; Music: Joseph Kirshbaum; Nursing: Laura Hardee; Pharmacy: Jack Webb; Physical Education: James L. Hallmark; Social Service: Mrs. Kelly Spratlin and Ray Hill; Speech and Dramatic Arts: Mrs. Bruce Mosely and Dana Adams. (See 54 CONSULTANTS, Page 11)

As a climax to the week's fun a dance is to be held in the Tee Pee, Friday, at 8 p.m.

"Prizes for winners of the beard growing contest and the best dressed couple are to be awarded at the dance," says Sheriff Skip Vonsteen. Free cokes will be served.

Rules for the week include no firearms and three articles of western clothing.

Due to a conflict with studies the administration feels that a three-day western week is enough. It has previously run a full week.

Kappa Sigma Lambdas Sponsor Western Week

By DAVID GARLAND

"Never seen so many darn cowboys and cowgirls in my whole blame life."

The annual western week opens today. Students are traditionally attired in their western garb — boots, hats, guns, jeans, and many other early western habits.

Going along with the old Texas western theme are "shotgun weddings," to be held in the Tee Pee Saloon at 10:42 today.

Kappa Sigma Lambda sponsors Western Week.

2000 Expected At Career Day

An estimated 2,000 persons will assemble on the campus March 23 for the annual High School Career Day.

Sixteen hundred high school seniors from the Tyler Junior College area have been invited. The remaining 400 persons will be teachers accompanying visiting seniors, consultants, other special guests, and TJC personnel.

The normal classroom day will be replaced by a series of events introducing high school seniors to college and their occupational fields.

Colvert To Give Career Day Talk

Dr. C. C. Colvert, head of the Department of Educational Administration and consultant of junior college education at the University of Texas is to be the principal speaker at the 11th annual Career Day March 23.

His address at 9:50 a.m. in Gentry Gym will precede other activities of the day. It will include general information on junior colleges, and on TJC in particular.

Since the origin of career days in 1952, Colvert has participated in every Career Day program.

He is the author of "Junior College Curriculum" and has done research in the characteristics of good college instructors and junior college salaries.

After receiving his BS and MS degrees in education from the University of Arkansas in 1929 and 1930, Colvert received his Doctor of philosophy degree from Peabody College in 1937.

Career Day begins at 8:30 a.m. and runs through 2:15 p.m.

The day's events revolve around career conferences at 11 a.m. where seniors will gather in occupational groups to hear successful business and professional men and women discuss the requirements and opportunities in their occupations.

Fifty-four consultants will speak in 28 career sections.

Other highlights of the day will be the general assembly in Gentry Gymnasium at 9:50 a.m., a free luncheon, and a variety show following the luncheon.

Dr. C. C. Colvert, head of the department of Educational Administration, will speak at the assembly.

The luncheon is scheduled for the noon hour in Gentry Gymnasium. Business Manager Richard Barrett said 1000 chickens would be barbecued for the giant luncheon.

Immediately following the luncheon, guests will see a floor show, College Capers. The hour show will include talent from the Apache Belles, Apache Band, Singing Apaches and other groups.

'Bonanza' Doesn't Hinder Miss Jenkins' 'A' Record

By SANDRA WYATT and TERRY ANDERSON

Miss Judy Jenkins, with the captivating qualities of the average American coed, punctures the traditional image of the intellectual.

She has a spotless straight "A" record—the only fourth semester student to hold a perfect record this year.

In an interview with sophomore journalism students Judy talked of stereo record players, listed French fries as one of her favorite foods, and in the spirit of a true Western fan she declared she "would just die if she ever missed 'Bonanza'."

Apparently "Bonanza watch-

ing" and a staggering list of other activities—Apache Belles, Atta Kula Kula, BSU, art editor (See JENKINS, Page 11)

Career Day Activities Get Local Publicity

Career Day will have newspaper, television, and radio coverage.

A full page of pictures will appear in the March 18 Tyler Courier-Times-Telegraph. Two tv spots are scheduled, the first March 16 at 5 p.m. and the second March 21 at noon. Radio stations KGKB, KTBB, and KDOK will announce the day.

(See CAREER on Page 2)

President's Welcome

Career Day at Tyler Junior College has become an established institution.

This is the 10th year of these programs. During that period nearly 20 thousand seniors of East Texas High Schools and members of their high school faculties have been guests of Tyler Junior College.

Hundreds of consultants have given advice and counsel to these young men and women—many of whom have been able to make life choices as a result of this service.

Again, nearly 2,000 seniors of East Texas High School and faculty members of these institutions are our guests.

We are glad to welcome you—and we hope it is a pleasant and profitable occasion for you.

H. E. JENKINS, president.

Apache Belles Perform At A&M Talent Show

Twenty-eight Apaches Belles opened and closed the annual Texas A&M talent show at College Station Friday night.

For the past six years senior colleges from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Arkansas have sent representative talent to this competition show.

Mrs. Mildred Stringer and Dance Director Al Gulliam will accompany the 28 girls to A&M.

Belles making the trip were Misses Carolyn Adkins, Diane

Bear, Kathleen Brady, Mary Lee Breakfield, Mary Bob Bouvy, Camille Carter, Glenda Carter, Florence Echard, Betty Lynn Ferguson, Linda Gathright, Mary Ann Herber, Dee Hernandez, Carol Johnson.

Also Mary Lea Kennedy, Sammie McKinney, Marian Martin, Peggy Mercer, Cynthia Nichols, Giva Richardson, Sondra Steffens, Sherriann Tarlton, Janice Taylor, Carol Tompkins, Sara Turner, Sondra White, Martha Windham, Louise Wingate, Miki Wright.

APACHE LAND'S FAVORITE FOR YEARS

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SEA Members Will Conduct Teacher Training Section

Three members of the Student Educational Association will conduct the Teacher Training section March 23 for Career Day.

In charge of the session will be Misses Mary Romberg, president; Mary Stewart, vice-president, and Janice Taylor, vice-president.

Miss Stewart will introduce R. S. Boulter, Smith county school superintendent, and Miss Taylor will introduce E. N. Dennard, superintendent of Tyler Public School System.

Following addresses of the two consultants the panel will conduct a question-answer period to discuss semester hours, grade points, and the TJC program.

Miss Romberg will introduce C. E. Banks and Mrs. Eva Saunders in charge of Teacher Training at TJC.

• Career

(Continued From Page 1)

The picture page will feature the Singing Apaches, business department, history department, language lab, a science lab, and a luncheon scene.

Registrar and band director Eddie Fowler and speech instructor Lawrence Birdsong will have the March 16 spot.

Field Trip Opens Local SEA Program

A field trip to the Administration Building of Tyler Public Schools System Mar. 19 and 20 will officially open the Observation-Participation program of the local SEA chapter.

James Malone, supervisor of secondary education curriculum, will speak to secondary education majors. Warren Green, supervisor of elementary education curriculum will speak to majors of elementary education.

In the second phase of the program, the "future teachers" will be assigned hours for observation—participation in classrooms and grades of their choices, according to Mrs. Eva Saunders, sponsor of SEA. Majors must have a minimum of six hours in this phase, but they may request more.

The field trip will be made in regular class hours. Assignments for classroom observation will be made to fit the individual student's schedule.

Prior to these visits, the classes have studied local school system, board of education, and historical background.

Assignments will be made in the following schools: Noonday,

Pine Springs, Dixie, Swan, Rice, and Tyler.

According to Mrs. Saunders, the program has the following purposes:

- 1) To give freshmen and sophomores actual contact with school children and school problems.
- 2) To make the prospective teacher aware of his weakness in order to correct them before practice teaching in his senior year.
- 3) To demonstrate the "exciting, stimulating, and satisfying experience of being in the classroom."
- 4) To exhibit relationship between administration and faculty.
- 5) To observe correct procedure and plans in the execution of the project.

The classes will give special attention to classroom function and internal classroom organization.

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Science Enrollment Requires 28 Labs, 14 Helpers

Twenty-eight labs and 14 student assistants are required this semester to handle science enrollment.

Seven geology labs, five zoology labs, six chemistry labs, four botany labs, two anatomy labs, and four physics labs meet every week.

Fourteen of these are directed by assistants.

Lab assistant duties include preparation, grading and helping students, replacing equipment and supplies after the session.

This semester's assistants include Lynn Safe, geology; Miss Terry Burns, botany; and Walt Davis and Misses Judy Thompson, Penny Wilkins, Marian Martin, Pat Haesley, Ruth Dark, and Shirley Bickerstaff, zoology.

Also Terry Anderson, John Baldwin, and Robert (Doc) Kelly, chemistry; and Gerald Royce, physics.

Primarily Sophomores

All but one assistant are sophomores who finished the course with high grades in both class work and lab, according to J. C. Henderson, science department head.

Miss Burns is assisting in

botany lab because George Stiles, botany and chemistry instructor, was "especially pleased with her work last semester."

Five labs — night geology, organic chemistry, chemistry 113 (for non-majors), anatomy, and sophomore physics — are supervised by instructors John M. Burkett, Henderson, Stiles, and Charles M. Hix Jr.

Safe directs six geology labs meeting Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons. According to Burkett, geology and geography instructor, two labs meet each day and last two periods.

These labs are studying fossils to coincide with class study of historical geology.

"The largest lab," Burkett said, "is the night lab with 31 students—the smallest has 24."

Zoology labs are concentrating on digestive, nervous, excretory and reproductive systems of higher animals in compliance with classroom study of these systems in man.

The largest lab, according to Henderson, is 37 and the smallest 34.

"Zoology students are graded on their work by assistants using

a check system," added Henderson.

3 Kinds Of Chemistry

Chemistry labs are separated into three classifications: organic, inorganic, and chemistry 113.

Assistants supervise only one of these—inorganic.

They grade students on unknowns in labs, and the students once a week take lab tests graded by Henderson.

These labs, meeting Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoon, each have 33 students enrolled.

Anderson is the only assistant serving all three labs.

Kelly checks students Thursday and mixes the unknowns

studied.

Baldwin works in the Tuesday and Wednesday labs.

Organic chemistry students, meeting four periods Thursday afternoon under the direction of Henderson, are graded on the basis of lab notebooks.

Chemistry 113 meets in two sections Monday afternoon under the supervision of Stiles.

Each of the organic chemistry sections is composed of "27 or 28" students, according to the instructor.

These students are graded by lab tests after completion of experiments.

Botany Labs

Four sections of botany stu-

dents are graded on written lab reports.

According to Stiles, students are presently studying plant structures such as roots, stems, and leaves.

Three afternoon sections meet Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. One section, the smallest, meets Thursday morning, 11:30.

The smallest section contains 16 students and the largest 39.

Physics labs meet Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons.

Royce, assistant, is also student in two physics labs. "I try to help the others—that is, when I know what's going on," he remarked.

Story Magazine Contest Open To Local Students

Local students are eligible to compete in a short story contest sponsored by STORY Magazine. Prizes total \$2,000.

Award for the best short story is \$500. Second prize is \$350 and third prize is \$250. Eighteen honorable mention awards of \$50 each will also be given.

Contest deadline is April 20, 1962. Stories should be from 1500 to 9,000 words long.

Further details about the contest are available in the current issue of STORY Magazine or may be obtained by writing to STORY contest, The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Entries should be sent to STORY Magazine College Contest, The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y. Manuscripts must be certified by a faculty

member.

This is the 16th annual short story contest conducted by STORY Magazine.

Prize money is being provided by the Reader's Digest Foundation, which recently offered cash prizes in a competition to find outstanding news and feature writing among college newspapers editors.

The Digest Foundation is adding a grant of \$5000 to cover administrative costs of the contest.

TERRY'S
MEXICAN FOOD

WHICH COURSE IS MOST IMPORTANT?

Recently 16,000 college-graduate employees of General Electric were asked:

"What specific areas of study would you recommend most highly to a young high-school graduate entering college who aspires to a position of business responsibility?"

Here is a table showing what these businessmen in dozens of different types of jobs advised:

"College Courses Recommended"

Course Area	Engineering graduates	Non-Engineering graduates
English communication and expression	76%	63%
Economics	69	55
Business courses	62	42
Mathematics	26	36
Engineering	74	29
Psychology	17	26

It's because of surveys like this that General Electric is inclined, when asked about "most important courses," to advise a good balance rather than one-sided specialization. When engineers go all out in recommending English, and non-engineers are almost as emphatic about the importance of mathematics, the testimonial for breadth in education is pretty strong.

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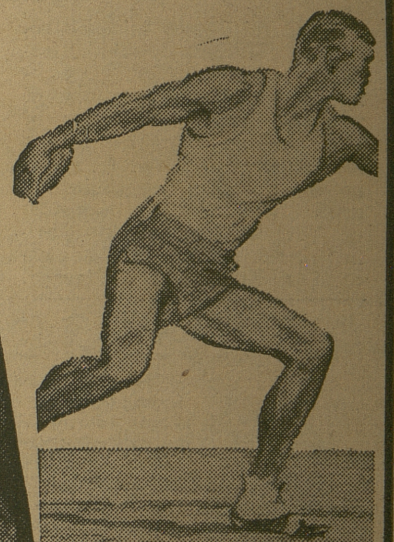
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TJC Adequate

Several thousand high school seniors have visited the campus since Career Day began in 1952.

To the vast majority of these visitors, TJC became more than a scenic sight of a neatly landscaped 40-acre campus dotted with eight buildings of Colonial architecture. It became their first alma mater and the beginning of the fulfillment of their career dreams.

They found a curriculum broad enough to meet their varied demands. They found courses of study that met their requirements in the first two years toward any kind of degree or all the years required in nursing, drafting, electronics, petroleum technology, surveying, business and secretarial occupations.

So will the invited 1600 high school seniors this Career Day find a curriculum to their specifications.

And to quell any doubts of the college's scholastic reputation, they will find it led by a president who holds a unique record among college and university presidents in Texas: Dr. H. E. Jenkins is the only man who has been both president of the Texas Association of Colleges and Universities and the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities.

If statistics are normal this Career Day, the majority of the invited 1600 seniors will become the TJC statistics of tomorrow.

Khrushchev Wants A Deal

No sooner had John Glenn's orbital flight been pronounced a success than did Nikita Khrushchev propose a joint US-Soviet Union effort in the conquest of space—a tremendously magnanimous offer from a nation "supposedly" ahead of the U. S. in rocket achievements.

Almost gratefully, the administration recommended this proposal be adopted and said men who work together cannot fight each other.

Dimitri Z. Manuilsky, one of Russia's UN representatives and a leader in the communist movement for years, in 1930 said "war to the hilt between

communism and capitalism is inevitable" and Khrushchev reaffirmed this, saying "we communists shall not change until crocodiles learn to fly!" yet the administration intimates that a joint space effort would further peaceful coexistence—impossible by soviet standards.

A joint space effort would be suicide! The Soviets would not offer to "share" unless we have something they lack. The Russians entered the atomic age with American atom bomb secrets, and now the Kennedy administration proposes to help them deliver the deadly payload through American missile secrets. G. R.

Letters To Apacheland

To the Editor:

A distorted, misconception representation of fact is the major content of G. Richardson's recent column.

To begin with he stated that "Women suffrage went into effect in the 1920's." Correction number one! Women's suffrage was passed by congress in 1919—officially became a part of the constitution, the 19th amendment, in 1920.

He also indicates injustice regarding the Kennedy administration's establishment of a "a commission to discover the status of women." Recently, a group of Texas women submitted to the legislature a list of 139 grievances charging discrimination against women in our own state of Texas. Economically justified or not, the commission's seat at Los Angeles, not Chicago.

tabishment was motivated with good reason and its evident intentions are directed to assurance of justice, and I feel sure that there are millions of American women who will disagree with his cry that it is "ridiculous."

Correction number two: He states that "Robert Kennedy's Asiatic tour in many ways resembles Richard Nixon's 1960 tour of South America." How incorrect can one get! Nixon's Latin tour was in 1958. Discussing this as a political issue he further stated that "speakers at the Chicago Democratic convention assailed Nixon, claiming American prestige was at its lowest ebb in modern times."

Correction number three: The Democratic convention was held (The Republican convention was held at Chicago.) Significantly,

it is a substantiated fact that between 1958 and 1960, American prestige did indeed suffer a sharp decline, resulting from three primary causes: Nixon's Latin tour and the incidents in Lima, Peru, and Caracas Venezuela; the crashing of the Paris summit conference; the cancellation of Eisenhower's trip to Japan. To the contrary, between the months of November, 1960 and February, 1961, American prestige increased by some 100 per cent. Of further significance, it has steadily increased since, and although Robert Kennedy did not make too much of a hit with us Texans, he did contribute substantially to U. S. prestige abroad on his recent world tour.

The column maintained that the union is a contributor to the endangering of our national and economic security and is guilty of "treason." I do not condone nor concur with many advocations of the unions but I do believe that to infringe upon the constitutional rights to strike would be endangering to every American's privileges of that which Democracy affords. We have laws protecting our domestic security: Taft-Hartley for one.

I suggest that Mr. Richardson re-evaluate the situation. I suggest that he be prepared to support his statements by actual fact, conclusive through study of all sides of the questions in mind, and not through the influence of rabble-rousers who sinisterly take meaningless words and blow them up into unimaginable misconceptions. And I suggest he be more precise in HIS conveyance of FACT.

The column has one consolation: deserved recognition of the endeavors of faculty members and student council president in behalf of TJC student body.

Sincerely yours,
Woody Roark,
Tyler, Texas.

Off-Campus Quotes

"There is no way to raise the standards of other nations except through helping them to put to work the natural forces of growth in their own economies." Roy Larsen, chairman, Time Inc. executive committee.

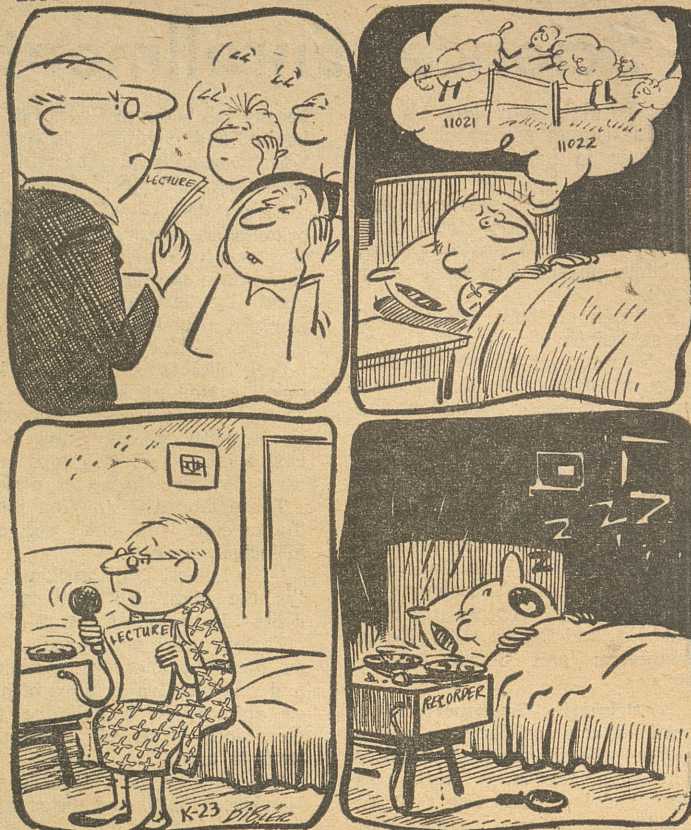
"The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both congresses and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution. Abraham Lincoln, Sept. 17, 1859.

"My first wish is to see this plague of mankind (war) banished off the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasant and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

"(But) if we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire peace . . . it must be known that we are at all times ready for War. George Washington on America's reaction to belligerence.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS

by Dick Bibler



from Campus to International by George Richardson

Motives behind the right wing movement in this nation to warn the American people of the dangers of communism have been greatly distorted.

As Arthur M. Schlesinger, noted historian, points out, "those who believe the agitation over communism is only a pretext for purging the liberals . . . are themselves mistaking a part for the whole . . . We face here not just a figment of the reactionary imagination, but a proved problem for the security of free nations."

One of today's important issues is military censorship, an issue marked by charges, counter charges, and political bugaboo as only Washington can produce.

What are the real issues behind censorship? Has the outspoken military always been a problem, or have they just recently become a problem? And what are the implications of censorship?

Presently, military censorship is not a matter of civilian control over the military as the leftist would have the public believe, but is, as the Dallas Morning News points out, "the necessity of military leaders to inform their troops, themselves, and the public about the real nature of the enemy we face."

In contrast to Kennedy's problem, Eisenhower's only problem with the military and consequent censorship dealt with the military entering into partisan politics and disclosing security information. Kennedy, however, suddenly finds such phrasiology as "victory in the war against communism" a problem.

During World War II, every effort was made to inform the armed forces on the nature of the enemy and the reasons for fighting.

Most authorities agree that if indoctrination of this sort had been used in training the US troops in Korea, wash-out and turn coat cases would have been fewer. The truth of the matter, as surveys show, is that US troops in Korea did not know the enemies beliefs, motives, methods or why he was fighting in relation to the principles and foundations this country was built on. Many did not even know which came first, the Constitution or the Declaration of Independence. These troops were easy targets for the enemy's psychological warfare and brainwashing upon capture.

In 1958 Eisenhower realized the full magnitude of this problem, and in the face of "particularly dangerous situations" in Lebanon and the Taiwan Strait, installed anticommunist troop information programs and military cold war seminars.

Today, this has been replaced with military censorship.

The events evolving around the resignation of General Walker and statements by retired generals such as General Bonner Fellers shocked Americans and brought congressional hearings on the censorship issue.

Eisenhower, with his vast military and executive experience, was first to speak at the hearings. He said "the Reds are well aware of the integrity, patriotic motives, and high qualifications of our military. I suspect they would be delighted if we should prevent such people from spreading the truth. Most other speakers held views similar to Eisenhower's.

The committee asked for names of those who had censored anti-communist statements from military speeches with the probable intent of investigating these persons. But Kennedy ruled thumbs down and refused to let the censors' identity be known.

The whole military censorship issue should serve as a cautioning signal to the American people. It indicates that someone wants to keep the armed forces and the public from knowing the full facts about communism and how the communists propose to impose their system upon the United States.

Secretary of Defense McNamara says military censorship is to bring military thinking in line with current government policy. But what is the Kennedy administration's current policy? It is certainly cause for great concern.

The TJC Pow Wow

The TJC Pow Wow, official newspaper of Tyler Junior College, is published every other Wednesday, except during holidays and examinations, by the journalism classes.

The views presented are those of the staff and do not necessarily reflect administrative policies of the college. Signed articles are the views of the writer, not necessarily of the Pow Wow staff.

Letters to the editor must be signed, though initials will be used at the writer's request.

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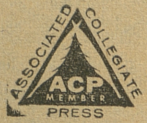
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Senior Essay Contest Open

High school seniors who plan to enter the teaching program are eligible to enter a Merit Scholarship for Teaching contest sponsored by the state Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Gary Jackson, Tyler attorney and chairman of the Tyler JC's scholarship committee, said "Interested applicants may get application blanks from their local high schools. The application must be approved by one or more teachers from the high school."

The first place award is a \$2,000 college scholarship to any college of the winner's choice. Second place winner will receive a \$100 savings bond, and third place will receive a \$50 savings bond.

Five requirements for entering the contest are:

- 1) Reside in Texas one year,
- 2) high school senior with an above C average,
- 3) be in need of financial aid,
- 4) must participate in extracurricular activities,
- 5) must write 150 to 200 word essay.

Song and Stage

By WILL JENNINGS

This season Las Mascaras has given a thoughtful reading of the Greek play Agamemnon and a slapstick satire on TJC instructors.

Last week they presented a day and a night performance of Thornton Wilder's "The Long Christmas Dinner."

Both performances were good. And good used as an adjective for a performance of Wilder's play implies more than it usually means.

* * *

Wilder is a demanding playwright.

The Long Christmas Dinner encompasses 90 years and takes slightly over 30 minutes to present. This means that each actor, every minute he is on stage, must age three years! His voice must age; his motions must show the process of aging.

The only setting is a long dining table in center stage. The only lighting effects are those used at the deaths of family members. Music is used sparingly until the last three minutes.

The actors are aided only by shawls to show the rapidity of their growing old.

Therefore the actors are thrown back on their own talent, without much aid from props or special effects. They must subtly

change each minute; they are constantly growing older.

This is demanding, but the Maskers met the demands with a great deal of polish and personal skill.

* * *

They rehearsed three weeks and had to replace a key character one week before the performances. In three weeks of rehearsals Dr. Jean Browne worked her talented but raw material into a smoothly performing substance.

Bible Chair Gives Aid Many Ways, Says Fife

The Church of Christ Bible Chair serves TJC students in several ways, says its director.

James Fife discussed some of the several services provided for students:

Bible courses teaching "Old Testament Survey," "The Life of Christ," "New Testament Survey," and "The Life and Letters of Paul" are available.

The Chair has a Religious Reference library open to all students.

Daily devotionals determined by the over-all schedule of the college are held.

Informal study groups and field trips help to acquaint students with others.

Each year the Chair attends a yearly Retreat with 10 other student centers in this area. Breakfasts are held annually.

CSF-Christian Student Fellowship-meetings are held the second Monday of each month.

BSU Newspapers Due This Month

The second issue of the Baptist Student Union Apache Messenger this semester is planned for the end of this month, according to Miss Ruth Dark, editor.

It will include pictures of the Missions Conference recently held at Fort Worth and general BSU activities, she said.

"The first issue of the semester has been mailed, and the mailing list enlarged," she added.

She expressed hope of stimulating interest in the BSU through the paper.

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Match your favorite cowpoke in these denim western pants, cut with the new lowered waistline. In faded blue denim with contrast red stitching on the pockets and across the back. Sizes 8 to 16.

6.50

Team it up with the red bandana print shirt shown here. Sizes 30 to 36.

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Maxine's

—casual clothes—
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SENIOR CAREER DAY

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

REGISTRATION

8:30 to 9:30
College Library,
Main Building.

GENERAL MORNING PROGRAM

9:50 to 10:50

Dean E. M. Potter,
Presiding.

Dr. C. C. Colvert,
Speaker

CAREER GUIDANCE and COUNSELING MEETINGS

11:00 to 12:10

Agriculture Room 112,
Main Bldg.

Art Room 100,
Fine Arts Bldg.

Business Administration Room 204,
Main Bldg.

Business Training, Secretarial Wise Aud.

Dentistry Room 202,
Main Bldg.

Engineering Room 115,
Main Bldg.

Geology Room 203,
Main Bldg.

Home Economics Room 111,
Main Bldg.

Journalism: newspaper advertising public rela. Room 118,
Main Bldg.

Law Room 103,
Main Bldg.

Law Enforcement Room 114,
Main Bldg.

Liberal Arts, Science, College Orientation Room 100,
Main Bldg.

Library Science Women's Lounge
Medicine Room 104,
Main Bldg.

Music Room 104,
Fine Arts Bldg.

Nursing Room 109,
Main Bldg.

Pharmacy Room 208,
Main Bldg.

Physical Education Room 200,
Main Bldg.

Social Service, YWCA, YMCA Room 105,
Main Bldg.

Speech and Dramatic Arts Room 101,
Fine Arts Bldg.

Teacher Training Library,
Main Bldg.

Theology, Ministry, Religious Ed Room 106,
Main Bldg.

Therapeutic Arts Board Room
Main Bldg.

Trades and Technology Drafting Lab.,
Technical Bldg.

X-Ray Technology Lab Tech Room 116,
Main Bldg.

FREE LUNCHEON

12:10 to 1:05

Gentry Gymnasium

"COLLEGE CAPERS" VARIETY SHOW

1:05 to 2:15

Gentry Gymnasium



Losing Freedom By Installments

By Ronald Reagan

In an address to the annual Chamber of Commerce Awards Banquet.

Today we are engaged in a great war to determine whether the world can exist half-slave and half-free.

There are those who challenge the statement that war is now at hand. True, we do not hear the rattle of musketry or smell the burning cordite—that is, unless the wind is too strong from Budapest, Tibet or Havana. Whether we admit it or not, we are in a war.

This war was declared a century ago by Karl Marx and reaffirmed by Lenin when he said that Communism and Capitalism cannot exist side-by-side. That a funeral dirge would be sung over the Soviet Union or world capitalism. More recently, Khrushchev affirmed that saying before they would retreat one step from the cause charted by Marx, "Shrimp will learn to whistle."

The weapons being used in this war are frequently strange to us, such as subversion, propaganda and deliberate infiltration of many institutions of our free society. The enemy has not resorted to the traditional instruments of war partly because he has been doing so well without them and partly because he knows he would be overmatched. Thanks to the realistic thinking of our men in uniform, ours is the greatest military power in history.

We had some first-hand experiences with Communist subversion and infiltration in Hollywood. Hard-core party organizers created cells in the many guilds and unions of the motion picture industry. They attempted to destroy us economically by means of a jurisdictional strike. We finally, after months of strife, won the battle.

It was learned later, according to sworn testimony, that the immediate goal of the strike was the replacement of our guilds and unions by one huge union under the charter of Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Lately our confusion on many issues has been compounded by charges that the "right-wing extremists" in our midst constitute a major threat to our national unity. Some say the menace is from external aggression and to talk of an internal threat is to be guilty of witch-hunting, red baiting, and smearing of all who profess a liberal philosophy.

Those who protest that they are being lumped together under the leftist label see no inconsistency, however, in their own conduct as they group all conservatives into the lunatic fringe to the neofascist and the racist.

It would almost appear that some are judged to be on the extreme right because they are being looked at from the viewpoint of the extreme left.

Socialism-Communism Relation

Many charge that liberalism is being equated with Socialism and Socialism with Communism. Perhaps some equating is going on, but they are pointing their finger in the wrong direction.

Mr. Khrushchev said in 1959 that despite the differences between the stages of Communism and Socialism, no wall of any kind exist between them. He said that Communism grows from Socialism and is its direct continuation.

The Socialist denies the relationship, not because he is opposed to Communism, but because he is opposed to the Communists. The Socialist is dedicated to Marx and Engels theo-

ries of state ownership and the abolition of private property, but he deplores the brutality of armed revolution.

However, the Socialists aren't above a little equating in the other direction. Norman Thomas, six times a candidate for president on the Socialist Party Ticket, has said that Socialism is a scare word to many, but it has a high degree of acceptance by people who hotly deny it.

I do not equate, but I do suggest that these two philosophies do have one characteristic in common, that is collectivism. They seek the answer to all problems of human need through government.

The liberals campaign for more participation by the Federal government in areas heretofore the province of the state, community, and individual. The only common denominator needed to win their support of any legislation is the extent to which it will increase the power and authority of the central government.

There are many who can hardly be classed as right wing who have commented on these issues. Samuel Gompers, a truly great labor statesman and a man who was persecuted for his efforts in behalf of the American workingman, said, "I want to tell you Socialists that I have studied your philosophy . . . and watched the work of your movement the world over."

"I know how you think and what you have up your sleeve. And I want to say I am entirely at variance with your philosophy and your doctrines. Economically you are unsound; socially you are wrong; industrially you are an impossibility."

Welfare Philosophy

Mr. Gompers also commented on welfare philosophies: "Compulsory social insurance is in its essence undemocratic and it cannot remove or prevent poverty. The workers of America adhere to voluntary institutions in preference to compulsory systems, which are held to be not only impracticable, but a menace to their rights, welfare, and their liberty."

"Compulsory sickness insurance for workers is based upon the theory that they are unable to look after their own interests and the state must interpose its authority and wisdom and assume the relation of parent or guardian."

Now it would be immoral and the height of folly to infer the liberals are less patriotic than ourselves.

They are sincerely motivated by the most humanitarian of ideals, but it would be equally foolish to let them have their way without opposition. If someone is setting fire to the house, it doesn't really matter if he is a deliberate arsonist or just a fool playing with matches, the damage will be the same.

We can lose our freedom all at once by succumbing to Russian aggression, or we can lose it gradually by installment. The end result is slavery.

No responsible person can imply that people of a liberal philosophy are engaged in a conspiracy or are pro-Communist. We can, however, criticize them for a seeming inability to properly evaluate Communist goals and strategy.

Deriding The Internal Threat

To deride the internal threat because the American Communists are few in number only makes sense if we are so naive as to think the enemy intends to convert us. He has no such intention. Spies and traitors can be dangerous without being in regimental numbers.

We cannot divide the Commu-

nist menace on a basis of internal or external threats any more than we can say we are at war with his army but not with his navy.

Communism is a single, worldwide force dedicated to the destruction of our free-enterprise system and the creation of a World Socialist State.

A man who is presently a high advisor in government wrote in 1947 his idea on how the cold war could end — through a peaceful transition into a not undemocratic Socialism.

In other words, we would move to the left in a planned economy and the Soviets, reassured, would move to the right to meet us and thus the lion and the lamb would lie down together.

This course of inaction requires the acceptance of the status quo—that's Latin for the mess we're in.

Seriously, it means writing off a billion enslaved peoples and cancelling their hope of liberation.

Even if we could accept this enormous injustice in the name of expediency, can we entrust our safety to such an alliance? Standing in the Athenian marketplace 2000 years ago, Demosthenes said, "What sane man would allow a man's words rather than his deeds determine who is at peace and who is at war with him."

The Enemy Gauges Aggression

Very carefully, the enemy has gauged each aggression. He has sliced each venture thin enough so that we would say "that isn't worth fighting for." He boasts that when we reach that final slice, we will have been so spiritually, morally and economically weakened that our surrender will be voluntary.

Under the threat that our freedom can be lost from within just as well as from without, I think we have a right and a duty to question where our domestic and foreign policies are taking us.

Under the high-flown phrases of "freedom from want," "human right," etc., we have seen the Federal government lay its hand on almost every facet of our existence. If the liberal planners are so sure of their ground they should welcome the scrutiny of the conservatives, rather than assail all who question their addiction to welfareism.

What many liberals overlook is the tendency of even the best government programs to take on weight and gain momentum. As we have taken every welfare problem to the central government for solution, we have seen the creation of a permanent structure of government so big and so complex that it is virtually beyond the control of Congress, certainly it is self-perpetuating.

Federal Employees Increase

Two years ago, a sub-committee of Congress reported there were almost 2½ million Federal employees. In 1942 there was one top salaried executive for every 89 employees. Now there is one for every 17.

The committee reported it found little evidence that any bureau, agency or department created in answer to an emergency ever went out of existence, even after the emergency disappeared.

This shouldn't have been too big a surprise to the Congressmen. Congress abolished the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1957, but it has spent over \$1 million since then. The current budget contains an item of \$65,000 for administrative expenses. The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation formed in January, 1934, has made no loans since the depression. The authority of the Commissioner expired in 1947—since 1950, running expenses have amounted to \$4 million.

Congress ordered the immedi-

ate liquidation of the Spruce Products Corporation in 1920. In 1930, they tried again. In 1947, it was still in business.

In 1948 they found the answer—they cut off its appropriation. This was the agency created in World War I to find spruce wood for airplane fuselages.

Federal Government Vs. Communities

Some people have claimed justification for all of this on the basis that government, through its central power, can be more efficient than local communities, or even individuals.

Exactly the opposite is true.

A short time ago, when Congress was asked to provide Federal funds to extend unemployment benefits because of a recession, they were told that the non-industrial states with no unemployment burdens such as Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, should contribute to help the hard-pressed industrial states like New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois.

Three weeks later the school aid bill was presented and Congress was told the populous, well-to-do states like New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois should contribute to help the less prosperous states of Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas.

In May, 1960, during testimony before the Senate Small Business Sub-committee on Relations of Business with Government, Elmer B. Staats, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget, said that as of July 31, 1959, the government owned and operated 17,507 businesses.

A subcommittee of the Hoover Commission found that as of the end of 1954, the Department of Defense alone was actively engaged in activities covering 47 categories ranging from coffee roasting to manufacturing surgical and dental equipment.

Operating these businesses in most instances, tax free, rent free, dividend free, in competition with our own citizens, the government loses billions of dollars each year.

The Depressed Areas bill enacted into law on May 1, 1961 has put government's foot in the door of direct control of job training and placement, including subsidy and relocation of industries and at the same time has created the biggest potential pork barrel of all time.

We subsidized public housing originally so that no one should be forced to live in degradation. Now people of better than average income are declared eligible for such a subsidy and the Chicago Public Authority announces to plan to add swimming pools, and recreational facilities, including professional directors.

Power Of Non-Elected Officials

The great menace in all of this was stated a few years ago by a Congressman who said, "We are rapidly coming to a point where a complete change of elected officials including Congress and the White House, can mean little change in policy."

We are governed more and more and more by people for whom we have never voted—for whom we never will vote, and whom we cannot recall by our vote.

Even at Cabinet level, much of the policy is set by Civil Service employees who have been with the department for 20 years. They have no intention now or ever of recommending to the Secretary any policy which does not fit their personal philosophy of government.

This is a form of invisible government and can lead to the most

oppressive form of government. This is a form of invisible government and can lead to the most oppressive type of tyranny."

Under high flown phrases "freedom from want," "human rights," etc., we see the Federal Government laying its hand on housing, health, farming, industry and education.

An illustration of this is the legislative battle that has raged over "Federal Aid to Education."

Knowing the desire of all of us to provide the utmost for our children, we have been told that an adequate educational program is impossible unless we turn to the Federal Government for subsidy. An emergency situation is described involving crowded classrooms, teachers who are underpaid and too few in number.

In the face of this we learn that public school spending, at the local level, increased one-and-a-half times as fast as national income in the last 10 years. In that same period, an increase of 10 million in enrollment was matched by classroom construction for 15 million.

We are told that 60,000 classrooms must be constructed every year for the next 10 years if every child is to have the opportunity of a full day of education in an adequate classroom. They seem to have forgotten to mention the fact that we have been building an average of 70,000 classrooms a year for the last five years.

Teachers have been and I'm sure are underpaid, but we are making progress without Federal Aid. In these first several years the average salary of teachers has risen from \$3100 to \$5200 a year for generally nine months of work.

NEA Advocates Federal Aid

Incredible as it may seem, one of the foremost advocates of the federal aid program, the NEA, has just issued a pamphlet stating that there is room now in our colleges for every qualified high school graduate in the nation. Little evidence has been introduced which indicates a need exists for Federal aid.

Advocates of Federal aid deny that Federal control plays any part in their plans, but in truth, a Federal school system is the entire basis for the school aid plan. The foot in the door was the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Mr. Graham Barden, former chairman of House Education & Labor Committee, reportedly said that the purpose of the current 2½ billion dollar Federal aid bill is to centralize power over the school system here in Washington so that it will be easier to apply concentrated pressure.

Loss of 4th Amendment

Twenty-seven years ago the government assured the farmer that subsidy didn't mean control. Then a farmer named Haley discovered he could be fined \$4000 for raising wheat on his own land and feeding it to his own cattle. The fine was upheld by the Supreme Court with a single sentence ruling that said, in effect, that an agency of the Federal Government has the right to tell a citizen what he can grow on his own land for his own use. Thus the Court practically cancelled out the 4th Amendment to the Constitution—our protection against search and seizure.

If Federal Farm Agents think a farmer is violating a regulation—not a law mind you, but a regulation of a bureau—they pronounce the farmer guilty and impose a fine without even a formal hearing, let alone a trial by jury. If the fine is not paid, they can seize property (farm machinery, etc.)

The farm program's reason for being in the control of over-production.

Billions are spent to store surplus farm products, and additional billions are spent to reclaim desert land and put it into production. The government will pay you not to plant and it will pay you to fertilize your land so as to increase the crop yield.

Under the Feed Grain program, this year the government set corn payments at \$1.20 per bushel. At the same time, surplus corn was marketed at \$1.04 per bushel. New corn goes to swell the surplus and needed feed corn is bought back at a 16 cent profit.

For three years, six agencies have loaned upwards of \$35 million to help poultry raisers increase egg production, while a seventh agency spent \$12 million to buy up surplus eggs.

In New Mexico, citizens learned they could rent state-owned land for 25 cents an acre and immediately apply for and receive \$9 an acre in soil bank payments for not planting that land.

In Blair, Nebraska, according to the press, a country club leased 14 acres to a neighboring farmer who planted corn on this acreage. They recently took back the land to enlarge their golf course. You've guessed it—they received a government check for \$288 for taking land out of corn production.

All this farm mess involves only one-fifth of agriculture. Eighty per cent is still out on the free market governed by the laws of supply and demand.

Responsible farmers view the subsidy and regulations as temporary and look to the eventual freeing of all the farm economy. However, government has no such idea. The program now being suggested envisions all of farming in a permanent program of government controlled price and production.

Socialized Medicine

Medicine has always been dear to the heart of the statist. Government participation can be so easily justified on humanitarian grounds.

No one wants to appear unsympathetic to those in need of medical care. During the 86th Congress, former Congressman Forand introduced a bill, HR 4700, to provide a national program of government health insurance. His bill was overwhelmingly rejected.

Now a rewrite of that bill, limiting the benefits to citizens of Social Security age, is introduced.

Proponents of the measure present an emotional appeal describing the plight of millions of senior citizens, ailing and without means to provide adequate care. To oppose this measure is to be accused of throwing our elder citizens out to die. But what are the facts?

One hundred and thirty-six million Americans now have some form of medical or hospital insurance, an increase of four million in the last year. Seventy per cent of our people are protected, including two-thirds of our senior citizens. As nearly as can be determined, less than 10 per cent of our elderly citizens represent a problem in that they could not meet medical expenses of \$500.

I firmly believe that any person who needs medical care and cannot finance it should have that care provided for him—we are our brother's keeper. However, I do not believe that a compulsory government insurance program involving all citizens, regardless of their means, can be justified.

The AMA has just announced a plan whereby Blue Cross and Blue Shield will provide coverage with public funds paying the premiums of those in real need. The proponents of the government immediately charged that it won't work.

How do they know? Or are we right in our suspicions that

medical care for the aged is a foot in the door of a government takeover of all medicine.

Perhaps there is a clue to their true purpose in remarks made by now ex-Congressman Forand who has said, that if we could only break through and get our foot inside the door, then we could expand the program after that.

Like an echo comes a pamphlet from the Socialist party entitled, "The Case for Socialized Medicine."

It says "we can do everything possible to encourage Federal intervention, the financing of medical costs on a bit by bit basis, and we can work to direct such intervention, so that if it isn't socialized medicine proper, at least it paves the way for socialized medicine." It would be well for us to keep in mind that if you socialized the doctor, you can socialize the patient as well.

Social Security

The flagship of the liberal cause is Social Security. It is offered as the proved vehicle for the medical insurance program. We are told that here is a government insurance program in which we and our employers pay into a fund so that some day in our non-earning years we will call on this, our own money, to see us through.

Of course, this isn't what officials of Social Security told the Supreme Court in a recent law suit. They said Social Security wasn't actually insurance—but they used the term to sell it to the people. Social Security dues are a tax for the general use of the government and payment of that tax does not automatically entitle anyone to the receipt of benefits.

The benefits are a welfare program which can be cancelled or curtailed by Congress at any time.

In 1935 that tax was 2 per cent of \$3,000 of income. Today it is 6¼ per cent of \$4,800.

The individual and employers' combined contribution will, by 1968, increase from \$300 to \$444.

And the Secretary of Health Education and Welfare recently told a congressional committee he foresees a ceiling of perhaps \$9,000 on the amount taxed for Social Security.

There are others who oppose any ceiling—who say the tax should be levied against total income.

In this insurance program that is not insurance, we who are participating are unfunded to an amount more than \$300 billion. In a proposal to make Social Security voluntary, Congressman Rousselot has pointed out that the young man 20 or 21 years of age, starting out at an average salary, must, with his employer, contribute \$1.69 for every dollar he'll receive in benefits.

Let me stress the point that I am not against the basic principles of social security, that there should be provision made for the old age of citizens who cannot provide for themselves.

However, this program must be put on a sound actuarial principle before a generation of Americans go to cupboard only to find it bare. Postmaster General Day has expressed the opinion that the present program faces bankruptcy.

Foreign Aid

Turning from domestic welfare to the international scene, we find the same pattern of getting a "foot in the door" then freezing into permanence the temporary expedient.

In the days following World War II, Senator Arthur Vandenberg gave his bi-partisan blessing to foreign aid with these words, "We are not suddenly resolved to underwrite the earth. That would be fantastic, improvident and impossible. The plan is for 15 months."

It is now 15 years, and more than \$100 billion later. The original 19 countries to be helped have become 97.

Let's ignore the temptation to talk about items such as the road in south Viet Nam which we start to build for \$18 million and which isn't finished yet, at \$125 million.

All such things we could swallow if free world strength, solidarity and friendship had resulted. We have spent more per capita in Laos than in any other country.

Cuba is on the book for \$2½ billion. In these 15 years, communism has, in addition, absorbed China, North Viet Nam, and Tibet. Inroads have been made in Indonesia, Iran and Syria. They've tightened their grip on East Germany, Poland and Hungary.

We've financed socialism in India, where the communist party has grown from 4 to 12 million in 5 years. In Bolivia part of our money was used to nationalize the tin mines, which reduced their output 50 per cent.

Thanks in part to Yankee dollars, the cost of living in Bolivia rose over 250 per cent in 1956 alone. Last year the Bolivians staged the worst anti-American riots in South American history.

Creating bureaucracy here and in the receiving nations we have in effect exported Socialism under the utopian ideal of world democracy and social revolution.

Let me state clearly that I am in no way against cooperation with our allies. However, I feel it is only right for citizens of this nation to call attention to that fact that the security of the free world depends on the fiscal stability of the U. S., and that the current runaway program threatens our very solvency.

Now that we have broached the subject of money, perhaps here is the cause, and at the same time the solution, to our problem.

Unlimited Taxation

All of our vast government complex has been created by a tax system which refuses to recognize any limitation on its right to confiscate the earnings of its citizens.

No nation in history has survived a tax burden that reached a third of the National income.

Today the tax collectors take 33 cents out of every dollar earned and of that 33 cents, 23 cents goes to the Federal Government, leaving 10 cents for the state, county and local community.

Is it no wonder we turn to the Federal Government for aid, but wouldn't it make more sense to leave that money in the local community to begin with instead of running it through that puzzle palace on the Potomac, only to have it returned minus a carrying charge?

Burdened as we are with a multitude of hidden and indirect taxes—these at least follow the traditional formula of proportionate taxation.

But we depart from this when we come to income tax. It, too, follows the pattern of a modest beginning. It began as a 2 per cent levy and that on only the top incomes.

In the lifetime of most of us, this simple 31-word law has grown to more than 440,000 words.

It began at 20 per cent and has its steepest rate of increase through the middle income brackets, where are to be found the bulk of our small businessmen, professional people and skilled craftsmen.

At \$16,000 a man begins giving the government half of the dollar he can earn and from there it goes up to the confiscatory per cent.

No one disputes the government's need for revenue and most of us probably agree that taxing income is as good a method as

any.

But this does not cancel our right to point out that there is no moral justification in a government taking anywhere from half to 9/10ths of the dollar a man can earn by his own ability.

Beyond that is the fact the government cannot justify such confiscation on the basis of real need.

The government's total grab from all the 50 per cent to 91 per cent brackets is less than ¼ths of \$1 billion.

Because of our willingness to accept the idea that those best able to pay should lighten the burden of those with lesser earnings, we have adopted as proportionate taxation this progressive system spawned by Karl Marx and declared by him to be the prime essential of a socialist state—the method prescribed for taxing the middle class out of existence.

For an illustration of the difference between proportionate and progressive tax, we can look to the Bible. There tithing is explained as the economic basis of our Judaic-Christian religions. The Lord says you shall contribute one-tenth and He says, "If I prosper you 10 times as much you will give 10 times as much."

This is proportionate—but look what happens today when you start computing Caesar's share.

A man of average income suddenly prospered 10 times as much would find his personal income tax increased 43 times.

A few years ago I appeared before the House Ways & Means Committee to present the demand of 33 unions and the management of the Motion Picture Industry for a tax reform program. In a month of unprecedented hearings, every segment of the National economy was represented before that committee and every representative demanded tax reform.

Eighty-five per cent of those testifying asked the committee to bring forth one particular bill which is still buried in the committee.

Campus Economists

Several months later they held additional hearings, but this time no volunteers. A group of hand-picked Campus Economists appeared before the committee and spoke only of the government's need for more revenue, not less.

Their idea of tax reform involved rate reductions to make it "more palatable," but called for an end to deducting real estate tax before computing income tax. Interest on home mortgages should not be deductible, nor should contributions to charity and educational groups at 100 per cent.

A man who is now assistant secretary of the Treasury in charge of tax policy has explored the possibility of estimating the amount of rent a tax payer saves by owning his own home and that perhaps he should pay a tax on that amount.

One spokesman for the big government group said that he rejected the notion that the least government was the best government.

They feel that you and I are not smart enough to spend our own money and that the proper function of government is to take it from us through taxation and buy the welfare programs we are too stupid to buy for ourselves.

We are an affluent society, according to these spokesmen, wallowing in private luxury while we starve the public sector of the economy.

The facts are that in 1962, government at all levels, will spend \$173 billion. This amounts to \$3050 for every family in America.

We are now coming face to face with the "loopholes" and reduced rates mentioned earlier. On January 1, 1962, our wire services carried a story of tax reforms being considered for next year. Rates would be reduced to a base

of 15 to 18 per cent and a possible ceiling on the surtax of 65 per cent, but plugging the loopholes would make it no net reduction at all. Indeed, it was estimated that this plan would increase the government's income.

Purpose Of Taxation

The added suggestion that the executive branch be given the power to raise and lower taxes reveals where we have gone astray.

Taxation is for the purpose of raising needed revenue.

Nothing in the Constitution permits using taxation as a means to direct the economy or redistribute earnings and wealth.

To secure social legislation under the guise of taxation is dishonest and cannot be excused on the grounds of humanitarian goals.

There is a tax reform bill which returns the tax policy to its proper function and truly reduces the percentage of the people's earnings which government can take.

To this end, may I suggest the bi-partisan bill still buried in the House Ways & Means Committee—the Herlong-Baker Bill (Herlong is a Democrat, Baker a Republican). This is one of the better prepared tax reform measures to be presented in half a century.

Over a five-year period, it gradually reduces corporate and personal income tax to a 15 per cent level with a 47 per cent ceiling on surtax. More than 80 per cent of the savings would go to people in the lower brackets.

We must demand that Congress put an end to deficit spending; that government stay within the limits of its revenue; and that provision be made for regular payments on the National Debt.

Accept Responsibility

We can do this by accepting our responsibility as citizens.

In the coming election year (regardless of party, because this struggle crosses party lines) we must pin down those who solicit our votes as to where they stand on old fashioned economy and tax reform.

We must write to our Congressmen and Senators giving our objection to specific bills where the money cost and the price in individual freedom is too high.

Write them now and then just to praise them when they are on the right track.

Don't belittle this simple procedure. It was just this kind of pressure that stopped (at least to the moment) the school aid bill, headed off the socialization of our farms, restrained some areas of foreign aid, and so far has delayed the medical aid program.

Writing isn't complicated—just put his name on the envelope, then address it "House Office Building" or "Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C."

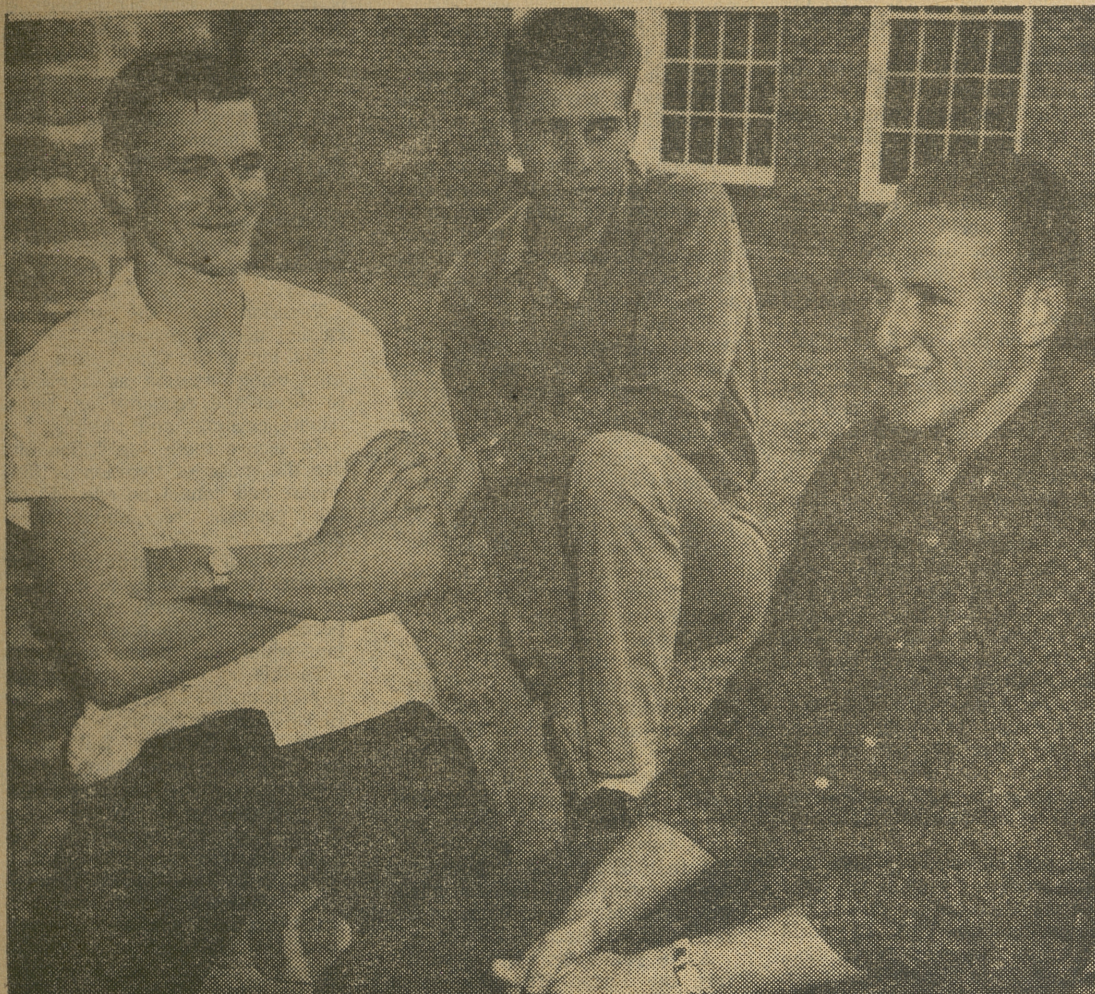
We must do more than just stop spending measures. "Containment" won't save freedom on the home front any more than it can stop Russian aggression on the world front. We must roll back the network of encroaching controls.

James Russell Lowell, as minister to England, was asked how long he thought our Republic would endure. He answered that our Republic would endure as long as the people keep the ideas of the men who founded it.

And what were those ideas? The founding fathers—that little band of men so advanced beyond their time the world has never seen their like since—created a government based on the theory that you and I have the God-given right and ability to determine our own destiny.

Here took place the only revolution in government, bound it with a Constitution, and said its only function was to be a watchdog over man's freedom.

Presented In the Interest of Keeping America Free By Richard Harvey, The Employees of Tyler Ready Mix, Mr. and Mrs. Sam T. Bracken, Mike Harvey Jr., Henry Bell Jr., Shirley Simons and Sons, J. A. Graham Jr., Carroll Bobo Sr., Bill Moore, and others.



RELAXING AFTER A ROUGH SEASON— Cagers Don Eckelman of Houston, Bobby Carpenter of Tyler, and Tommy Jones of New London discuss the outcome of the future NJCAA championship tournament at

Hutchinson, Kan. Eckelman and Jones who graduate this year, are members of the All-Texas Eastern Conference squad. Carpenter will remain at TJC to spark the Apaches for one more season.

VICTORY OVER APACHES, RANGERS

Bearcats Capture Region XIV Title

By DEASON HUNT

Lon Morris Bearcats came back from nowhere to capture the Region XIV North title and the play-off berth with the Southern champion, San Antonio Junior College. The Bearcats took overtime victories in the semi-finals and finals

over the Apaches and Kilgore Rangers. Both teams beat Lon Morris twice in conference play.

But it was a Bearcat tournament all the way. Playing in Jacksonville, Tyler, conference runner-up, and Kilgore, conference champion could not match the

clutch shooting of the Bearcats "little" men, Jim Bob Smith and Jerry Wade.

Both Smith and Wade turned in fine performances those two nights. They scored 88 points, over half the Bearcat total for those two games.

Wade, the Most Valuable Player of the tournament, scored 27 and Smith, hitting in the clutch, 23 against the Apaches in the 74-70 semi-finals game. Neither were able that night to outshine Tommy Jones, as he scored 30 points.

Selective Service Tests Available

The Educational Testing Service advises all eligible males to apply now for the April 17 College Qualification Test. Applications are available at local Selective Service System boards.

According to Educational Testing Service which prepares and administers the College Qualification Test for the Selective Service, it will be to the students' advantage to apply at once for an application and a bulletin of information.

Carpenter, Brand To Lead Cage Squad

With the current season barely in the past, starters Bob Carpenter and Dennis Brand are popular favorites to lead the squad of six returning basketball players next

year.

Carpenter, starter at guard before a serious ankle injury and Brand, 6-6 starting forward, proved their ability to play regularly. Along with the others, Gary Lamar, Rex Johnson, Paul Drummey, and Larry Guinn, they form the nucleus for the next edition of the Apaches.

Oswald President Of Rodeo Club

First president of the newly formed Apache Rodeo Club is William Oswald of Waco.

Other officers elected include John Sampson, vice - president; Glenn Stanley, secretary-treasurer; and Foster McLain, correspondent.

The club was organized to promote interest in an annual college rodeo.

Membership is not limited to males. Any student—boy or girl—interested in the sport of rodeos may join the club by contacting Stanley.

Lamar, 6-6, who played post behind Don Eckelman is a good choice to occupy that position and Larry Guinn is a good prospect as a forward.

Johnson and Drummey were important cogs this year when the Apaches needed to stall or move the ball against a press.

With the positions vacated by Eckelman, Tommy Jones, Sturdy Wanamaker, Doug Williams, and Joe Bob Garner, these six returning as sophomores will battle each other and the freshmen for starting positions next year.

Girl's Intramural Sports To Begin Series Monday

The first game in a series of girls' intramural sports will be played Monday in Gentry Gym at the activity period, according to Mrs. Prudence Arnold, women's PE instructor.

Four teams will participate in the volleyball tournament to run through March 28.

Volleyball will be played on Monday and Wednesdays. Basketball games will be played April 2-30. Tennis games are scheduled for May, though no definite dates have been given.

Meeting dates for organizing basketball and tennis teams will

also be announced later. According to Mrs. Arnold, any group of girls may form a team.

Girls' intramural sports, Mrs. Arnold said, "is to develop interest in the PE program and to provide activity for those who are not taking PE.

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Eight TJC Exes Will Be Career Day Consultants

Eight of the 53 consultants for Career Day are TJC exes. The exes consulting in four occupational fields are Dr. Jim Vaughn, Dr. Caldwell Hagan, Dr. Richard Bryarly, Dr. J. T. Pinkerton, Hunter Schmidt, Jack Moore, Larry Smith, and Wallace Barbee.

Dr. Vaughn, Eye, Ear, nose and Throat specialist, will be consultant in medicine. Dr. Vaughn is a graduate of the University of Texas, the University of Texas Medical School in Galveston, and the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital at Tulane University.

He served his first internship at St. Anthony's Hospital in Oklahoma City and was a resident at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. He was a physician with rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Navy in World War II. He is second vice-president of the Board of Trustees at TJC.

Hagan, DDS, and Bryarly, DDS, are consultants in dentistry. Both are graduates of the Baylor University College of Dentistry. Dr. Hagan was a practicing dental physician for four and a half years in the Army with the rank of Major.

Dr. Bryarly, who also did graduate work at Ohio State University, served in the Dental Branch of the Air Force Medical Service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Dr. Pinkerton, veterinary surgeon, will answer questions from seniors interested in veterinary medicine. He is a graduate of Texas A&M and has practiced in Tyler for the past 10 years. He is a member of the Tyler Independent School Board of Education and on the Juvenile Advisory Board.

Four of the five journalism consultants are exes.

Local news director of Television Station KLTU, Bob Cutting, joins exes Schmidt of Dallas, Moore of Tyler, Smith of College Heights, Ark., and Barbee of Tyler.

Schmidt, state editor of the Dallas Times Herald, will represent the newspaper. He is a former reporter for the Tyler Morning Telegraph, the Lufkin News, and the Beaumont Journal. A

member of the first journalism class at TJC in 1952, he is a graduate of Lamar Tech and has done graduate work in journalism at SMU.

Moore, advertising representative for the Tyler Courier-Times, will answer questions concerning advertising. Moore is a graduate of Texas Tech and was president of the college's chapter of Alpha Delta Sigma, advertising fraternity. He is secretary of the TJC Ex-Student Journalism Association. He was editor of the TJC Pow Wow in 1957, a member of Kappa Sigma Lambda, and was awarded the T. B. Butler Journalism Key.

Smith, sports publicity director at Arkansas A&M, is a 1961 graduate of North Texas State. He was sports editor of the North Texas Campus Chat and the TJC Pow Wow. At TJC he was also a member of the Apache Band and the dance band.

President of Radio Station KGKG, Barbee, will answer questions from seniors interested in radio. A University of Texas ex, Barbee was a 1953 graduate of TJC. He was president of the student body, member of TJC Pow Wow staff, and Kappa Sigma Lambda.

Bible Students Attend Religious Emphasis Week

Six students from the Church of Christ Bible Chair recently attended Religious Emphasis Week at Kilgore Junior College.

Attending were Richard Allen, Kenneth Hollingsworth, Tim Warren, Don Andrews, David Dickey, and Miss Pam Missildine and the Christian Student Fellowship director James Fife.

Virgil Trout, minister of the Sunset Church of Christ in Lubbock and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, spoke during the three-day lecture.

Topics Trout discussed included "The Possibilities of Belief in a Personal God," "Developing A Christian Dialectic of History," and "Developing A Christian View of Science and the Bible."

"Each day after the lecture, he held a 45-minute informal discussion with our students," said Fife.



Tyler Electronics Club Says Membership Open

Membership in a newly formed Tyler electronics club is open to anyone 16 years or over, according to President G. B. Hunt. A charter member of the club, Harold Sides of Van, said he was one of several TJC members in the club.

Next meeting of the East Texas 11 Meter Club will be March 19 at 7:30 p.m., at the East Texas Overhead Door Company.

Hunt announced these plans: 1) To provide for those who share a common interest in electronics. 2) To render technical information to its members. 3) To help coordinate the use of channels. 4) To serve as a two-way com-

munications system during times of disaster. 5) To keep members informed on new FCC regulations.

Other officers are Gene Shilton, of Van, vice-president, and Preston Jones, of Tyler, secretary-treasurer.

Board of Directors are Joe Hinton and Lee Wright, both of Tyler, Henry Mizzel of Edom, and J. V. Jones of Athens.

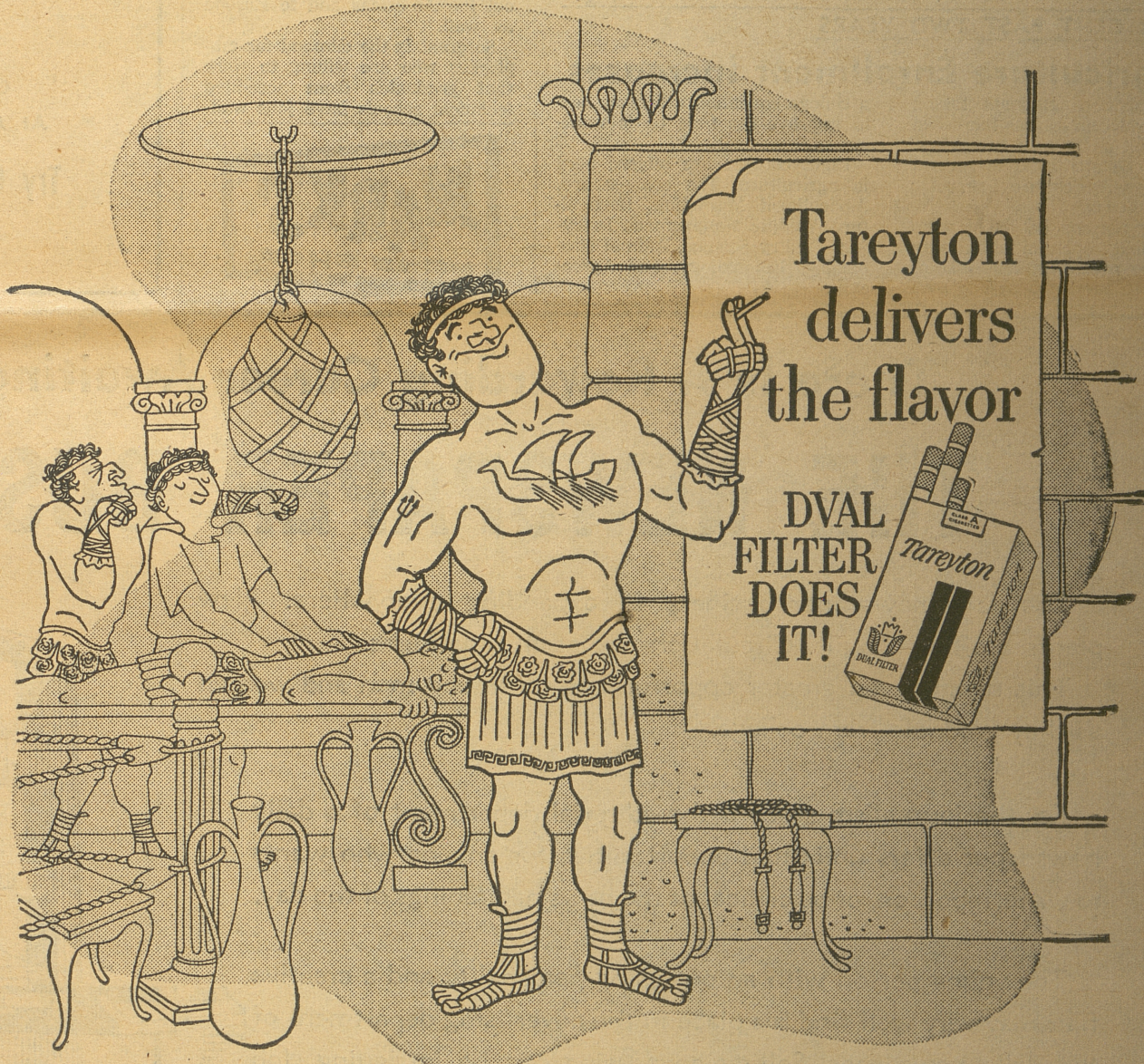
The FCC requires that the radios be used for business and necessary personal communication. Before operating a Citizen Bander Radio one must first apply for a license from the FCC. No tests are required.

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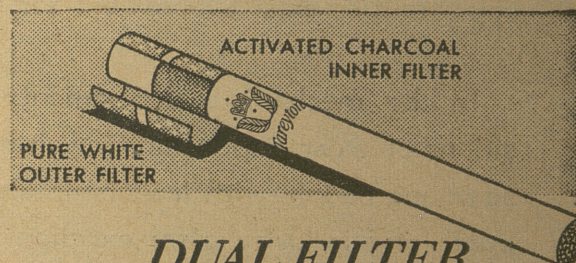
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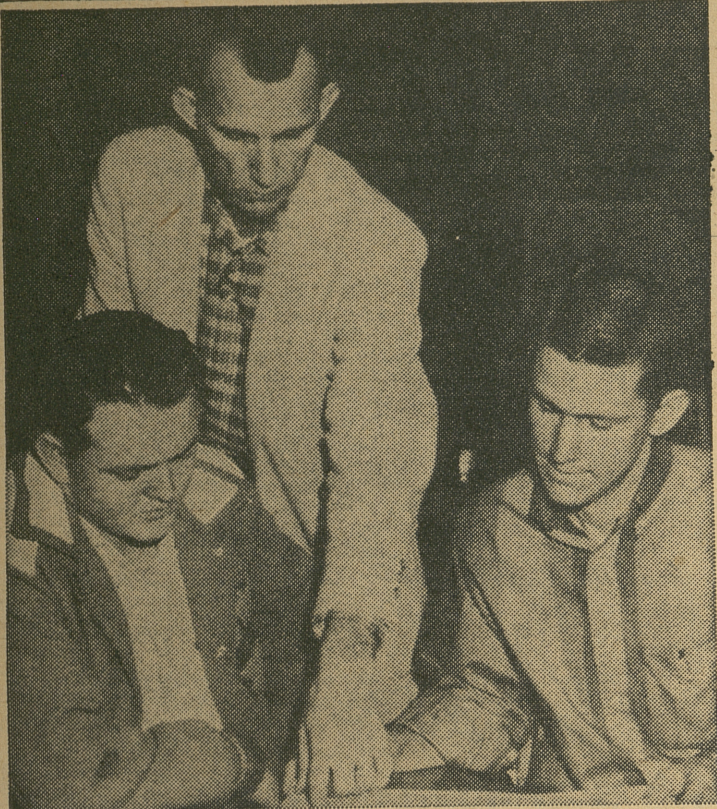
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TECHNICAL STUDENTS CONSIDER FUTURE—Electronics instructor Walter Smith shows two of his students, Dickie Norris and Douglas Roone, a copy of the placement brochure. The brochure contains pictures and lists the qualifications of every drafting, survey, petroleum technology, and electronics student. It is sent to various companies over the country. The companies use the brochure in selecting employees.

25 PER CENT PAST TWO YEARS

Agriculture Enrollment Increases

Enrollment of students taking agricultural courses has increased 25 per cent in the past two years. This can be attributed to several factors, says Agriculture Instructor Kenneth Lewis.

Among reasons he listed were "more fields open in agriculture and more money in the field of agriculture now because one with

a college education will know how to improve the field he is working in."

Eight courses are offered here in agriculture. The courses are, Agricultural Marketing, Horticulture, Wildlife Management, Dairying, Poultry Science, Animal Husbandry, Entomology, and Agronomy.

HUMBLE TO INTERVIEW TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Representatives of the Humble Oil Company of Houston will be on campus March 27 to interview drafting and surveying students.

According to Forest E. Griffin, director of technical education, these representatives will hold a group discussion for one hour beginning at 8:30 a.m.

Griffin said the representatives would probably interview only graduating drafting and surveying students following the group discussion.

12 Drafting Students Hold Part-Time Jobs

Twelve drafting students are working part-time as draftsmen or in fields closely related.

Area students working for regional firms are: William Messer from Jacksonville a draftsman for International Metal Products, Frank Brown from Lindale a machinist for Tyler Pipe and Foundry, and Donnie Hale from Arp a draftsman for General Electric.

These Tyler students are em-

ployed as draftsmen: James Bowman and Marcus Deere, General Electric; Edward Nichols, National Homes Corporation; Tony Tomlinson, National Homes Corporation; Kirby Quirk, Howe-Baker Engineers; Don Van De Carr, Texas Highway Department; Joe Gaiser, Tyler Pipe and Foundry, and Vernon Glaspie, Gulf States Telephone Co.

Gerald Traham works as a machinist for Tyler Pipe and Foundry.

Deere cited this experience as "invaluable." Last summer Deere worked as a map draftsman for Humble Oil Company in Houston.

He stressed the importance of math for students planning to take terminal technical courses. "Next to drafting itself, mathematics is the most important requisite," Deere said.

TJC offers two-year courses in drafting, surveying, electronics, and petroleum technology.

Employers Seek 'Willing' Technical Field Workers

By PATRICK SULLIVAN

Employers have voiced their concern over the growing trend of industry for engineers and other specialized personnel to seek administrative positions.

"The educated man doesn't want to work hard, that's what he has an education for" is a complaint often heard. This attitude has prompted many firms to seek graduates of terminal or two-year technical schools.

Starting in the field these graduates are given on-the-job training and may advance to supervisory positions over crews, installations, or regions, depending on the scope of their company's operations. Some are sent throughout the Americas and to Europe as well.

So great is the demand for employees who are willing to work that graduates from accredited technical schools have jobs wait-

ing for them.

A subsidiary of Texas Instruments in Dallas recently contacted the Technical Department at TJC indicating an interest in visiting the campus and interviewing graduates of its technical programs.

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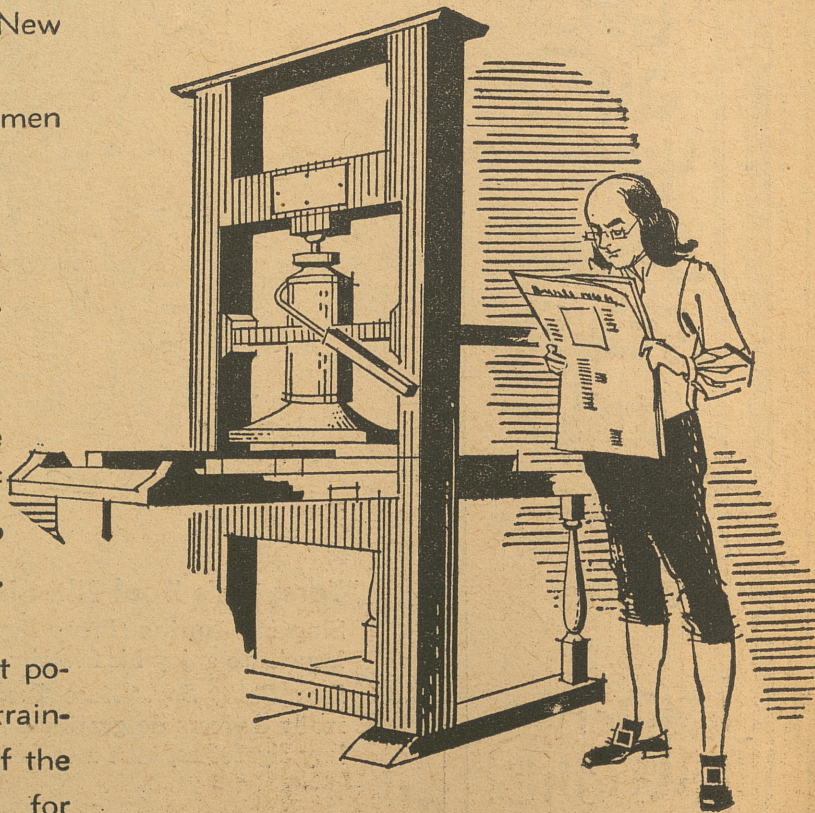
The daily newspaper business is expanding everywhere. New plants are being built. Circulations are at all-time highs.

This means even greater opportunities for young men and women as they graduate from college.

For the journalism student the editorial department of a daily newspaper offers unlimited opportunities for anyone who wants to write, report on, or be critical of the news happenings of the day.

The young person with an out-going personality and a creative flair may very well find his place in the advertising department of the daily newspaper. Selling advertising can be intriguing. Job opportunities exist everywhere for good advertising salespeople.

In the mechanical departments of the daily newspaper exist positions of great responsibility waiting to be filled by technically trained young people with leadership ability. The production areas of the publishing industry offer excellent employment opportunities for qualified mechanical craftsmen.



The Tyler Courier-Times

Tyler Morning Telegraph

● JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

of the yearbook, vice-president of To-Kalon, and secretary of Phi Theta Kappa—have not dimmed her idea that time is precious and studying comes before play.

This attractive coed feels that studying with others is a hindrance. She says she can study much better alone and this means with "exceeding quietness."

Not so, however, that one cannot eat an occasional snack. "The only trouble," she explained, "is that my notes begin to be cluttered with crumbs." But then she added, "I'm a messy eater."

To study for tests she begins by listening carefully in class and writing in ink the important ideas. In reading over notes these ideas seem to "stand out." She reviews her notes the day she takes them.

Then the night before a test she tries to get a good night's sleep but wakes in time to scan her notes. In this way she helps eliminate a detestable feeling of nervousness.

Judy feels that a friendly acquaintance with the teacher also helps the student overcome frustration and nervousness. She should know. She has been acquainted with one of her teachers for 19 years, namely her father.

Daughter of Dr. Wiley Jenkins who is chairman of social sciences, she inherited her father's intelligence and sense of humor.

Like her father she plans to teach. She will enter the University of Texas next year majoring in either history or English. With his sense of humor and determination she laughed, "I may have to camp on the roof of a dorm if I can't get a room, but I'm going."

"There are times," she sighed, "when I wonder how in the world I'll ever make it," but then she added, "When you like something, you don't really mind the time." But she does make it.

Temple To Host Forensic Meet

The speech and drama department will be represented at the Junior College Speech Association Forensic Meet in Temple April 5-6.

All five fields—oration, extemp, duologue, radio, and poetry—will be entered according to speech students or for the whole instructor Lawrence Birdsong.

Fourteen entries for both the boy and girl divisions will be announced after an elimination contest.

"The contest will be some type of assembly, either for speech or student body," said Birdsong.

Mrs. Hall Will Discuss Guidance With Teachers

A consultant of the Texas Education Agency will discuss the "Problems of Modern Youth," in a March 23 Day meeting for high school teachers.

Mrs. Beatrice Hall, a consultant for the Education of the Gifted and Talented in the Division of Guidance and Supervision, will speak at 11 a.m., Room 102, Main Building.

Her audience will include high school teachers and sponsors accompanying their classes to Career Day, counselors, administrators, and others interested in youth.

Mrs. Mary Wallace, TJC director of guidance and counseling, is chairman of the section.

Consultants on the program with Mrs. Hall will be Mrs. Elsie Bundy and Dawson Warren of Robert E. Lee High School, Mrs. Dorothy Carr of John Tyler High School, Miss Mary Wood of Chapel Hill and Winona schools.

Also Miss Stella Smith of Arp, the eight years as a teacher of English and journalism.

COMPREHENSION IS PURPOSE

Speed Reading Course Open To All Students

Development Reading classes (English III) are open to the entire student body this term.

The course, commonly called "speed-reading," has previously been limited to the 100 students making the lowest grades on the entrance English exams. Last semester this group was required to take the course because the faculty felt that it would be of particular help.

Speed-Reading is designed to develop the basic comprehension skill in reading. Training is given in overcoming the weaknesses of individual students and in increasing reading speed.

Class tests showed that the average student read about 317 words per minute with an average comprehension of 80.6 at the start of the course.

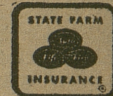
Main object of the course, according to Leo Rudd, is to double the reading speeds and still maintain a "fairly high-rate" of comprehension.

Wallace Will Speak At Kaufman Today

Mrs. Mary Wallace, director of guidance and counseling, will address the Kaufman High School PTA at 2:45 this afternoon.

She will speak on "Effective Learning for Wisdom and Stature."

Mrs. Frank Rabeke, president of Kaufman PTA, said "we wanted to include Mrs. Wallace in our program this year" after hearing her speak to the Canton PTA last year.



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Seniors

Students Believe Career Day Helps

By KAY KENNER

For a variety of reasons all 20 students polled about last year's Career Day believe the experience helped them to understand college life and make decisions concerning prospective careers.

Sharing the hope that "TJC will always have a Career Day" are Donnie Wilcox, business administration major from Rusk, and Misses Lynn Broom, Tyler business major, Mary Stuart, Chapel Hill elementary education major, and Barbara Sjerven, Tyler nursing student.

Although they agreed the day was only a glance, several noted that the brief look was enough to "answer some questions about what TJC offers academically."

Said a medical technology major from Nederland, Miss Betty Brinkley: "I was assured about the transfer of credits from a junior college, and I found I would get the subjects I wanted."

A Grand Saline business major, Larry Davis, found "there is quite a difference between high school and college."

Agreeing that they learned more about the "layout of the campus as well as having the opportunity to meet future instructors" were Misses Billie Derrett, occupational therapy major of Rusk and Miss Linda Gathright, business administration major of Tyler.

Combination of Learning, Fun

Among others who found the day informative were Miss Sammie McKinney, Tyler home economics major and a Jacksonville chemistry major, Miss Becky Chandler. They remember the day as "absolutely tremendous," a combination of a "good time and learning more about opportunities in chosen fields."

Miss Pat Forman, an elementary education major from Tyler, recalls the "mass confusion — although I knew what to expect."

And from a nursing major of Laneville, Miss Wanda Bush: "Because I was interested in the medical field, I took a Career Day tour through one of the hospitals here and learned a great deal while having an enjoyable day."

A Rusk biology major, Doug Royce, decided his choice of a college that day: "Although I was uneasy about the various situations I would be facing Career Day, I soon realized I would be much more satisfied at TJC than at Kilgore College, which I had seriously been considering. This Career Day was important to me because I chose a college during the short time I spent on the campus."

Sees College Life

With both a college and a major in mind, a Tyler business major, Miss Joan Crawford, said,

however, the "well rounded activities of the day helped me learn more about college life."

Miss Danna Aplin, elementary education major from Chapel Hill, added that besides the day being educational, entertainment provided by the Apache Belles and Apache Band and Singing Apaches convinced this college offers more than academic training.

Appreciating the extras of the day also were Misses Charlotte Bass and Peggy Mercer. Miss Bass, a Troup business major and Miss Mercer, a Hawkins elementary education major felt the many activities on campus influenced them.

Miss Donna Taylor remembers the "friendliness" of the campus. The Troup home economics major recalls the friendly atmosphere everywhere.

Summing up what the day offered, was Miss Carolyn Lynch's comment that she met her future friends as well as reaching a decision on a career and a college.

Miss Newton Announces Sale Of 30 Yearbooks

Miss Arvinell Newton, Apache yearbook editor, announces "30 yearbooks for sale."

She said they could be purchased from her for \$4 partial payment or for \$7 complete payment.

Final deadline for sending pictures to the company is March 20. The pictures that have been sent in are Band and Belles, Classes, Buildings, and Beauties. Those yet to go include Sports, Campus Life, Personalities, and Organizations.

Miss Newton called attention to several improvements in this year's annual:

The end-sheets are different. They consist of aerial shots of the campus with all buildings included.

The colored picture is a two-page spread featuring the outstanding personalities with all available students in the back-

Little Apache Born In 1927

By JULIAN BISHOP

Thirty-five years ago in the spring of 1927 the Little Apache was born.

In the same year TJC became known as Apacheland and the Little Apache began to perch atop notebooks, ride car windshields, and attend student gatherings.

The Little Apache has traveled across the country from Texas to California with athletes, Belles, and Band members. He travels too with ex-Apaches because "once an Apache, always an Apache."

The present dean, E. M. Potter, then a student, proposed an election to name the athletic teams.

At the time of the election the college was one year old and the athletic teams had been known as the Buccaneers. The Little Apache who symbolizes fierceness of determination was unanimously welcomed.

The Little Apache—at the ripe age of 35 years — is still traveling with Apaches and exes.

ground.

Ramey Tower is the feature story in the Building section.

In addition to the leading sports of the college, golf, tennis, and intramural sports will be included.

Miss Newton said the annuals would be here around May 15.

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Phi Theta Kappas Invite 38 To Join

Thirty-eight students will be invited to join the TJC chapter of Phi Theta Kappa.

To be eligible for membership, a freshman must maintain a 2.5 average or better on 15 or more hours of work completed in one semester at TJC. At least 12 of these must apply towards an Arts or Science degree at a senior college.

A sophomore must maintain at least a 2.5 average on three semesters of work, averaging 15 hours of approved courses a semester.

Both freshmen and sophomores must be enrolled for 15 or more hours of approved courses.

Character and citizenship are also considered in the selection of members, and each eligible student must meet the approval of club members and faculty.

In figuring averages, an "A" counts three points a semester hour, "B" two points, "C" one point, and "D" none. Ratings are figured on the entire college record to time of election.

Freshmen maintaining an "A" average are Misses Linda Dorough, Barbara Rawlins, Mary St. Cyr, Henry Harrison Jr., Melvin Pate, and Grady Rountree.

Other freshmen averaging 2:5 or above are Jerry Barnett, Miss Mary Bouvy, Miss Jane Cash, David Cauthron, Tom Clinkscales, Miss Mary Nunn, Frank Goodloe, Miss Janice Gresham, Miss Diane Halyard, Kyle Lee Hathcox, Miss Linda Hodges, Miss Beta Johns.

Also Miss Mary Carole Johnson, Tommy Kelly, Miss Celia Kenner, Joe McReynolds,

James Patterson, Miss Carolyn Peck, Jimmy Reynolds, Miss Patricia Sherrod, Miss Sally Sowell, Dennis Swift, and Miss Martha Windham.

Sophomores averaging 2.5 or above are Misses Faye Canterbury, Kay Costin, Nancy Klein, Judith Thompson, Jimmie Bowling, Dow Harleston, Robert Hillis, John McDowell, and James Mullins.

Church Of Christ Presents Program

A team of students from the Church of Christ Bible Chair recently presented a mid-week service on the opportunities and responsibilities of a student program on a college campus.

Participants in the program were James Fife, director, Mike Biggs, Doug Warner, Kenneth Hollingsworth, Don Andrews, and Tommy Lowrance.

This is but "one opportunity provided at the Bible Chair for students to develop themselves," said Fife.

"Other opportunities, he said, are provided for students to develop skills in areas of leadership and Christian service."

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